OU Me

GRAVES & WOOD, A TTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in the State and Federal courts. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Keller's dry goods store, opposits City Hotel, Lexington, Mo.

BENEY C. WALLACE. WALLACE & CHILES, A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Lexington, Mo. Office, front room over the "Lexington Savings" Bank," opposite the court house. Will practice in the courts of Lafayette and surrounding countries, and also in the supreme court of the state of Missouri, and lie U. S. Circuit and District courts for the Western District of Missouri.

ELDRIDGE BURDEN, A Troinery & Counsellor at Law Lexington, Mo. office back room over the Lexington Savings Bank, opposite court house Will practice in the State and Federal courts. Full practice in the State and Federal courts. Full practice in the State and Federal courts. Troined attention given to the collection of claims and trobate business. JOHN A. S. TUTT. PRANKLIN K. TUTT, Notary Public

TUTT & SON, TTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, M. Omce No. 87% Main street, over Tevis' Drug store, will practice in the Lafayette and adjoin ing counties. Special attention given to collect tions and the investigation of land titles. WILLIAM YOUNG,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Missouri.
Will practice his profession in all of the courts of Lafayette county and the courts of Becord in the state. Office over Aull's Bank (Sawyer's old stand). All business promptly attended to. RICHARD A. COLLINS.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, Waverly, Mo. Wili practice his profession in all the courts of the clate of Missouri. Collections made throughout the States. GEO. S. BATHBUN. J. D. SHEWALTER RATHBUN & SHEWALTER,

A TTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Wil practice in all the courts of the Sixth Judi-ema Circuit, and United States courts. Prompi attention given to collections. Office over Grimes & Venable's store, opposite City Hotel. A. F. ALEXANDER. A TTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Latayette and adjoining counties will also attend promptly to the collection of Claims, and to investigation of titles to rea estate. Office over the Banking House of Wm Morrison & Co.

WALKER & FIELD, TTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON Missouri. Office over Wm. Morrison Bank. novistr

RYLAND & RYLAND, A TTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo Office over No. 67, Main street. Practice in all the Courts of Lalayette and adjacent counties, in the Supreme Count of the State and District Court of the United States. Promp

J T. CLAYTON. J. M. CALLAHAN CLAYTON & CALLAHAN. TIOKNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Missouri Will practice in all the courts. Office in A Will practice in all the courts. Once in Kramer's building.

N. B. All claims against the United States government, for wood, forage, horses, &c., and for use and occupation of private and public property by United States troops during the late war, also, all claims against the State of Margaret promotile collected. ouri, promptly collected

JAMES H. MCHATTON, Trorney AT LAW, Lexington, Mo., will practice in the courts of Laisyette and adding counties, and in the Supreme Court of Office in Dutch Row, near Quarles & Co's. Dru

ALFRED J. HALL LATE CIRCUIT AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, will practice in all the courts of secord, in Latayette county, and in all the State and Federal Courts. Criminal law and collections a specialty. Reters by permission, to the Lexington Savings Bank, Hon. John Reid, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee; Gov. J. W. Stevenson, U. S. Senstor from Kentmoky; B. R. Ireland, County Treasurer; Wm. B. Steele, County Clerk. Office over M. E. Keller's Store.

THE MORRISON - WENTWORTH BANK.

BANKS.

ORS TO WILLIAM MORRISON & CO. LEXINGTON, MO. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - \$65,000 00 W ILL do a general Banking business; buying and selling Bonds, Gold and Exchange. Deposits receiver, collections made and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange. Liberal accommodations to regular enstoners. S. G. WENTWORTH, Prest. H. C. BOTELER, Vice Prest, WM. MORRISON, Cashier.

WILLIAM LIMRICK. BANKER, WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS, BUY AND Sell EXCHANGE, U. S. BONDS, GOLING SILVER. Notes and Time Drafts bought Collections made. The patronage of friends an he public solicited. [apr5-ly REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

SMALLWOOD & TAYLOR, FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

If AVE a complete abstract of the title to every It tract of land and town lot in Lafayette county, and can turnish to any person desiring it a perfect history of his title, showing every defect and encumbrance from the patentee down to the present time. Abstracts furnished at short notice on reasonable terms.

We are agents for the loaning of a large amount of money upon improved real estate security on five years time.

SMALLWOOD & TAYLOR. REAL ESTATE AGENCY BY THOMAS C. BLEDSOE.

Office in Aull's buildings, up stairs, No. 47 Lexington, Mo. MISCELLANEOUS.

MITCHELL & BANDON. **CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS** E. KALDSCHMIDT, OLD TOWN. DEALER in Groceries of all kinds. Bacon, Eggs and all sorts of produce bought and sold. A good supply of Fresh Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Cheese, Candy and Dried Beef. Also the best St. Louis Beer. Go to Kaldschmidt' for your lunch.

THEO. COSEWISCH, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY Soliciting the favor and custom of friends and public generally. Keeping of stantly on hand a fresh supply of



And all articles generally connected with the drug business, such as VARNISHES OILS, PAINTS. TOILET ARTICLES,

Sweet, Port, Sherry, Catawba, Angelica INES and BLACKBERRY CORDIAL for edical purposes. Keeps also a superior article o [oct7-ly]



VOL. 6.-NO. 38.

Weekly Intelligencer. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 279.

TY BOOK STORE

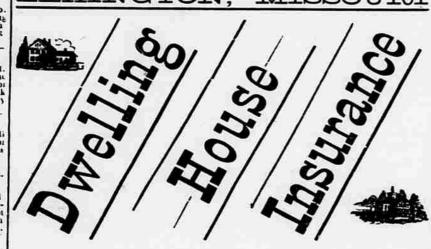
SCHOOL BOOK REPOSITORY

(Successors to L. R. Smith.) BOOK HOTSE

(Established 1843.)

HAVE on hand a complete stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, BLANK BOOKS, COMPOSITION BOOKS, EXERCISE BOOKS, FINE STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, BOX PAPER, JUVENILE PAPER CHROMOS, PHOJOGRAPHS, CROQUET, SINGER SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSIC. Orders by mail promptly filled. No matter where you see a Book or piece of Zusic advertised, it can be furnised by BONNELL & LEE

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, LEXINGTON, MISSOURI



Great Reduction in Rates!!

WE WILL NOW ISSUE



AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.
Brick, tin roof, Dwellings,	45	90	\$1.35
Brick, shingle roof "	50	1.00	1.50
Frame Dwelling,	60	1.20	1.80
			170.50

WE REPRESENT THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES

מינים	ÆTNA, Hartford, Conn., HARTFORD, Hartford, Con PHENIX, New York, AMAZON, Cin., Ohio, FIREMAN'S FUND, Cal., - SPRINGFIELD, F. & M., M		60) Fig.	Assets,	\$6,845,709 3,032,184 2,500,000 982,374 753,467 1,424,174	8 0 1 5
1	SPRINGFIELD, F. & M., M UNITED STATES, St. Louis	ass.,	()	- "	1,424,174 300,000	

THESE RATES ARE LESS THAN ANY INSTALLMENT COMPANY CAN OFFER!!

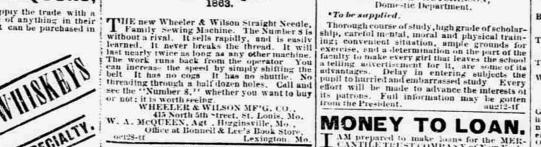
Call at our office, corner of Main and Pine Streets, Lexington, Mo. We will be pleased to give information on the above, or on any subject touching Insurance.

E. WINSOR & SON,

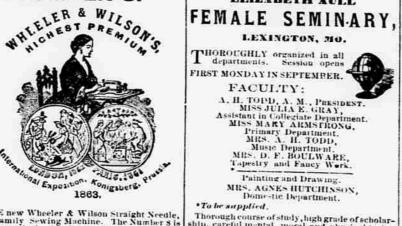
Cincinnati Branch, NUMBER 5 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. NUMBER 8.







TIVOLI SALOON, HAS been removed from Franklin to Main street, to the room formerly occupied by Powell's Restaurant. As heretofore the proprietor will always keep on hand a full supply of the heat Liquors, Wines. Beer, Cigars, &c. Lunch every day from ten to 11 o'clock. Coms and see me.



INTELLIGENCER

W. G. MUSGROVE, - - - PUBLISHER.

Hereafter the name of no person will be placed upon our subscription list without payment in advance.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TIMETABLE. LEAVE LEXINGTON.

Accommodation of the East 4:40 A. M. Arrive at St. Louis 6:17 P. M. Express and Mail for gt. Loui, East, 6:00 P. M. Arrive at St. Louis 6:22 A. M. Arrive at St. Louis 80:00 F. M. Arrive 80:00 F. M. Arri Express and Mail from St. Duis, East and South modation from St. Louis, East

ST. LOUIS, KANA'S CITY AND NORTHERN

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS CITY AND NURTH WESTERN On and after October 9th, 1876, traus will run

GOING EAST. Accom'tion. Fissenger

Accom'tion. Fissenger

Leave Kas. C. for Lex. 8:10 a.m. 338 p. m

Arrive at Lexington 12:63 p. m. 640 p. m

GOING WEST.

Leave Lex. for Kas. C. 1:10 p. m. 6:40 a. m

Arri e at Kansas tity 5:20 p. m. 9:54 a. m LITTLE PUSS.

> Sleek cost, eyes of fire, Four paws that never tire, That's puss. Ways playful, tall on high, Twisting often toward the sky, That's puss.

In the larder, stealing ment, Patter, patter, little teet, That's puss. After ball, reel, or string, Wild as any living thing, That's puss.

Round and round, after tail, Fast as any postal mail, That's puss. Curled up, like a ball, On the door-mat in the hall, That's puss.

Purring loud on missis' lap, Having toust, then a map, That's puss. Black as night, with talons long, Scratching, which is very wrong, That's puss.

From a saucer lapping milk, Soft, as soft as washing slik, That's puse.

Rolling on the dewy grass, Getting wet, all in a mass, That's puss. Climbing tree, and catching bird, Little twitter nevermore heard, That's pues.

Pet of missis, "Itte mite," Never must be out of sight, That's puss.

THE BALLAD OF BREAKNECK. The sun shines out on the mountain crest; Far down the valley the shadows fall; All crimson and gold is the glowing west

The young mate lingers upon the strand
Near a dusky maiden with flushing cheek;
in his broad brown paim he holds her hand,
And eager and low are the words they speak
"Weep not, Nekama; I shall return;
wait for me nere on the mountain-side;
When the woods in their autumn glory burn,
I shall come again to claim my bride."

Slowly the Indian lifts her head; Dry is her check and clear her eye. 'Nekama will wait as thon hast said: The son of the pale-face can not lic. Seeking thy sails on the stream below,

Under the shade of the tail pine-tree,
When the beeches are gold and the sumachs glow
From the mountain-top I shall watch for thee,

The sailors are calling; the broad sails flap; From his neck Direk lossens his great gold From his neck Direk lossens his great good chain,
Flings the gleaming links in Nekama's lap,
Then springs to the shallop's stern again.
The stout ash bends to the rower's will
ill the small boat reaches the vessel's side.
When he turns to Nekama, waiting still,
Sad, but calm in her savage pride.

Sails the ship under high Cro' Nest,
Wearing and tacking in Martyrs' Reach,
While Direk looks bark with a man's unrest,
And Nekama imgers upon the beach;
Fade the sails to a vague white speck;
Loom the mountains hazy and tail;
Direk watches still from the ve sel's deck,
And the girl moves not, though the night-dews

A year has passed, and upon the hills scarlet and russet have faded to brown; No sound is heard but the flowing tills; The summer's voices are husbed and gone. A late sad crow on a bare beech top. C. was and swings in an antumn wind; The dead leaves fall, and the accorn's drop. Breaks the stillness and scares the nind. Vrapped in her blanket Nekama stands.

wrapped in her blanket Nekanna at inds.

Scans the horizon with eager eye.

Late he lingers. She clasps her hands,

And a sauness dims her wide dark eye.

a it a mist o'er the distant shore?

Look how the maiden's dusky face

slows and brightens! A moment more,

And the white speck changes, and grows space. 'He comes! he comes!'' From the wig warms

near
Gather the braves and squaws again;
The men are decked with arrow and spear,
And the women of wampum and feathers yam.
Flecked is the river with light canoes,
Laden with gitts for the welcome guest;
The spoils of the chase let him freely choose;
Close to the ship are the frait barks pressed. Brown and still as a bronze relief, shyly Nekama keeps her place
Behind her eather, the Mohawa chief.
Who, paumed and tail, with a pointed face, Grasping a spear in his nervous hand,
Looking in vain one face to see.
Turns and utters his proud demand:
"Direk Brandsen come not; where lingers ha?

"Direk stays in Holland," the satiors say;
"He has we deed a dame of wealth and state;
He sails no more for many a day—
God send us all like halp p fate!"
Dark grows the brow of the angered sire.
Can the "hise man lie like a Huron knave?
The eyes of the manden born like fire,
But her mean is steady, her words are brave.

From her bosom she drags the great gold chain; D-shed at the captain's feet it lies; "Take back to the trailor his gift again; Neksuna has learned how a pall-face lies!" Proudly she steps to her light chance; Bends her paddle at every stroke;

INFAMY INFINITE.

BOTTOM FACTS" AS TO THE STU-PENDOUS FRAUD BY THE LOUIS-IANA RETURNING-BOARD.

Lawfully Obtained Democratic Majority Wiped Out on Trumped-Up Charges of Intimidation.

Crew Forcibly Denounced by the Visiting Northerners.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT To Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman Democratic National Committee: The returning board of Louisiana hav ing this day promulgated as the result of the recent election in that state, that the Hayes and Wheeler candidates for electors received a majority of the votes, we, who, by invitation, watched the proceedings of the board in opening and canvassing the returns till it went into secret session, deem it our duty to lay before you and the public such facts con-nected with the election and the returns Eastward bound trams for St. Louis 6:30 AM rains for Kansas City and West 6:30 AM rains for Kansas City west 6:30 PM rains for Kansas City West 6:30 PM rains for Kansas City West 6:30 PM rains for Richmond 6:30 of law, and we adopt as applicable to this canvass the language of a report From Kansas City and all ponts West 8:00 A M resentatives in 1875, by Geo. F. Hoar, 7:20 P M W. A. Wheeler and Wm. P. Frye, in resentatives in 1872, in which they say: "The so-called canvass made by the returning board in the interest of Kellogg seems to us to have no validity. and is entitled to no respect whatever. We also adopt the language of this same report upon the condition of Louisiana n 1875: "In the state of Louisiana there s a governor in office who owes his seat to the interference of the national power which has recognized his title to his office, not by reason of any ascertainment of the facts by legal process, but

has based its action SOLELY ON THE ILLEGAL ORDER of a judge.

"In the same state there is a legislaauthority partly from the same order the other being organized by a majority who have been established in power by another interference of the national govemment, and which majority derives its title, not from any legal ascertainment of the facts, but from the certificases of a returning board which has misconceived and exceeded its legal au-

November 18, 1876, before the returning board commenced the canvass of the electoral vote, the candidates for electors on the democratic ticket presented a protest against its jurisdiction over the subject, or its canvass of the votes relating to the same. This protest was summarily overruled by the board with-out affording an opportunity for argupoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electers equal to the whole number of senstors and representatives to which the states may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative, or per son holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be ap-

pointed an elector." The legislature of Louisiana has eithor directed the manner in which electors in that state shall be appointed, or it has not. The election law of 1872 and mendments under which the returning board is created and acts makes no prorision as to the manner of appointing electors of president and vice-president whether by the legislature or by a vote of the people, nor whether by the state at large or by congressional districts, nor does it contain any provisions as to the qualification of electors, the place where they are to meet, nor for filling vacancies. Section 71 of that act declares as follows: "That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all others on the subject of election laws be and the same are hereby

repealed." This is not an implied but A DIRECT REPEAL OF ALL ELECTION LAWS court of his parish; it must be made of intimidation or other acts of violence. by usurpation and fraud? Shall the previous act of 1868, revised in 1870, providing for the appointment of presdential electors, it repeals the whole of t and all its provisions, and there is no then presidential electors must be apboard has no jurisdiction over the subprovisions of the act of 1870.

jurisdiction of the returning board, whether the act of 1870, relating to the repealed or not. If repealed, there is NO LAW IN LOUISIANA

for the appointment of presidential electors; if not repealed, then the canvass of the returns for such electors must be made by the governor, in the presence here at the last moment by Mr. Kel- see the compilation of returns already cast stifle the voice of the millions of of the secretary of state, the attorney- logg, Mr. Packard, Mr. Brewster, and made, nor to know what rules the board voters who have freely expressed their general, a judge of the district in which the seven by some of the supervisors them-the seat of government may be established by some of the supervisors them-selves. The law has not been complied cases, nor the processes by which it armong by committing another improved at results. ished, or any two of them, as required with; most of the supervisors who have by the act of 1870, and in making such canvass they would be confined to an according to the persons elected, according to the returns, without authority to reject votes. In no event can mail; they have brought down their rethe returning board have jurisdiction turns to this city with no statement so statement of the entire vote of the state stitutional liberty? Shall such be the fate over the returns of electors for presi- annexed, but have patched up state- for presidential electors. dent and vice-president, and their can- ments here at an improper time and in vass of the same is therefore a nullity, an improper place. They could only and entitled to no respect from any one. fulfill their duties according to law by In another aspect it may be important finishing their returns, attaching stateto determine whether the act of 1870 ments and all, and mailing them sealed majority for the lowest Tilden elector is repealed, for if it is, the statutes of up in one envelope, at one of their parish the state provide no mode of filling vaancies in the electoral college, and it is law. undertood that two of the electoral It is appalling to think that statements those opened by the returning board.

Phelps, Marshall and Potter, after care-

We are constrained to declare that the olate law, to redress or prevent what action of the returning board, on the whole, was ARBITRARY, UNJUST, and in our opinion illegal." The vacancy in the board, occasioned by the resignation of Oscar Arroyo, in December, 1864, has never been filled,

although repeated applications by the representatives of the democratic-con-The Conspiracy of the Chandle servative party of the state, and its can lidates have been made to the board to

fill the same. The foregoing committee of the house of representatives, com-menting on the failure of the board to fill the vacancy in 1874, when it occurred, said: "Your committee think the law as to the constitution of the board was not complied with." If this view be correct, the board is not so constituted as to have authority to act at all. The entire clerical torce appointed by the board at its present session, to com-pile the votes cast is also republican and the board refused an application to ap-point any clerk or to allow any person of the opposite party to be present to witness the compilation, and even excluded the United States supervisors

of election under the act of congress. The laws of Louisiana require a regstration of voters every two years by officers appointed by the governor of the following provisions for conducting the elections, making returns, etc., to-wit: otations from the law.]

returning officers is similar to that of acts and confuse and mislead persons state canvassing boards in most of the interested in a proper investigation of the other states of the Union—simply to canvass and compile the statements of was impossible to determine whether the commissioners of election" and pro-claim the result; and this is the whole duty of the returning board, unless the pervisor of registration and attached to commissioners of election, or the supervisor of some parish imposes upon it a parish in the state at the time and in further duty, as provided in sections 26 the manner required by sections 26 and and 43. In commenting upon the powers of the returning board, we avail ture, one branch of which derives its ourselves of the able argument of Judge without jurisdiction to inquire into acts Spofford made before it.

> NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT to attack the returns from any poll, ward or parish in the state on account of un-due influence, intimidation or other acts of violence, unless the foundation therefor be first laid by the statement of the commissioners of election at the partieular poll, if the acts occurred on election

day, or of the supervisor of registration of the parish if they occurred during regreceive or give effect to statements of into its action. outside parties till the proper commis-sioners of election and supervisors have ed by us was held November 20, at which

ment. No legal proposition, in our opinion, is clearer than that the board any poil, ex-officio or of its own motion. It cannot blot out or fail to count a soliit had nothing whatever to do with the electoral vote. "Each state shall apthe supervisor and commissioner—can | declared that, only lay a foundation or inquiry in the

made at a time and in a manner which no outside party could possibly comply with. His statement, or that of his subordinate commissioner, must form an city of New Orleans and kept open for integral part of his return and official the purpose. This was done to support report; it cannot be made up at a differ- statements of intimidation or other alleent time and place from the return, to which the law requires it to be attached by surpervisors, long after their consolidated returns had been made out, and sworn to as correct sprang to its delense. Will the same be lodged by him with the clerk of the clerk without any protest or allegation

statement OF A LL THE FACTS

and of the effect produced thereby. law of the state on that subject, and of by mail is the only kind of statement course the board would have no jurisdiction to canvass votes cast for such Such a statement so annexed and sent officers. If on the other hand the act The intent of the law is plain and indisof 1872 does not repeal the law of 1870, putable, that all the supervisors should ben presidential electors must be ap-ointed, and the canvass of the votes several parishes is completing their retherefore must be made in accordance turns and statements on the spot where with the law of 1870, and the returning the election was held, without communication with each other, or with persons ject, as will be seen by reference to the beyond the parish, and before they can obtain information of what has been It is immaterial, so for as affects the done in other parishes, or of the general

resuit. And the reason for these minute manappointment of presidential electors, is datory, and imperative provisions is equally obvious. It was precisely to shut out from consideration by the returning board all such ex post facto

TRUMPED UP AND ILLEGALLY THRUST IN session, and we were not permitted to lent and illegal declaration of the votes

ted States at the time of the election, and was known with approximate accuracy,

Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye, Foster, There is no more dangerous form o self-delusion than that which induces ul investigation of its action, said; men in high places of public trust to vi-

> they deem public wrongs. These references to the report of the ngressional committee upon the action of this same returning board in 1874, and its construction of the statute, are made that the public may know how this the statute; that the evidence does not board and its rulings were regarded by

not affect a presidential election. WE REGARD IT AS INDISPUTABLE that the returning board has no juris-diction to inquire into and reject the returns from any voting place in the state, on account of intimidation, acts of violence, or other cause mentioned in the statute, unless the foundation for such inquiry and rejection is laid at the time and in the manner provided by the statute.

In no case did the supervisor of regis-tration deliver to the clerk of the court of his parish, as required by section 26, a duplicate statement made and sworn to by the commissioners of election, and corroborated by three citizens, of any riot, tumults, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences, and of the facts relating thereto, occurring on the day of election. nor any like statement of his own that state—the registration to commence the any such acts occurred during the time of last Monday of August, pending the registration or the revision of registra general election in November. The tion. When the returns were opened by lection law of the state contains the the returning board such statements were found among the papers in a few instances, but not in relation to the par-[Here the committee made copious ishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, EastBaton Reuge, East or West Feliciana, and such Under section 2, of the foregoing pro- were the manifest efforts on the part of visions, the duty of the board of the officers of election to conceal their

> This fact leaves the returning board ot violence, etc., at the election or during registration, and with no other duty to perform except to canvass and compile the votes returned, as the returning officers of any other state would do; and as the returns opened by them show a majority for the Tilden electors. it ought to be an end of all controversy on the subject. But as the board, in the face of these facts, has come to.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONCLUSION istration, as provided in sections 26 and to declare that the Hayes electors have a majority, it is proper to look further

spoken.

Nor has the board been invested with

an application in behalf of the candidishonest and corrupt, had robbed them dates on the democratic-conservative of their school money, and burdened dation has been laid for inquiry by the supervisor of the parish where the right to inspect the same, was refused, vote was cast, or by one of the com- and certain rules were adopted, against missioners of election reporting several of which protests were filled, through such supervisor; and then they and particularly against rule nine, which

board by making and forwarding in the prescribed manner their official "statements" contemporaneously with their returns, and in the very form set forth returns the very form set for "9. No ex-parte affidavits or stateprima facie."

and been filed with the proper district

The proceeding of the board in executive session, to which we were admitted, consisted in opening the returns from each parish and examining the by the corrupt, arbitrary and illegal acvotes for presidential electors. If no protest of objections appeared among ing board in Louisiana, whose wrong-the papers and there was no outside ful action heretotore, in all respects simsent to a private room to be tabiliated demned by all parties? It is an adby the clerks, all of whom were repub-

licans, who

egard to such parishes.

KEPT THEIR ACTIONS SECRET. If any protest was found among the papers, or from outside parties, the returns were laid aside, to be afterwards is it willing that by an arbitrary and considered by the board in secret. In false declaration of votes in Louisians the few cases in which there were char-ges of fraud, intimidation or other ille-are dark days for the American people gal acts, the candidates or their attorneys when such questions are forced upon were permitted to take copies of the their consideration. It it were true, as charges and testimony taken on written some insist, that neither the white nor

We have been turnished a triplicate.

From this statement, which we beieve to be accurate the majority teieve to be accurate the majority telieve to be accurate, the majority for momentous question now presented for the highest Titden electors over the lowest Hayes electors is 8,957, and the ple.

pond precisely in most cases with candidates on the republican ticket held thus made contrary to law, after the reoffices of trust or profit under the Uni- suit of the election through the state mainly from the fact that the board did

might the officers canvassing the returns of the election for presidential electors in Ohio or Massachusetts declare the Tilden electors in those states

IN THE FACE OF THE FACT that the returns showed a majority for

the Hayes electors. We have shown that it is questionable whether the legislature of Louisiana has made provision for the appointment of electors at all; that if it has made such provision, it has not vested the returning board with autherity to canvass the returns of the votes cast for such officers; and that if t were possible to construe the statute s conferring such authority on the returning board, then the same statute limits the authority of the board to the canvass and compilation of "the statements of votes made by the commissioners of election," without authority to reject any on account of intumidation or other acts of violence unless the foundation therefor be first laid, as provided in disclose that such foundation was laid in prominent gentlemen, one of them a candidate for vice-president at the recent dence of attempts surreptitiously to lay election, at a time when its decision did such foundation after the consolidated returns were completed, and that the supervisors of election, in many in-stances, unlawfully withheld their returns for that purpose, and interpolated among them ex-parte affidavits, taken in secret in New Orleans before a United States commissioner, which the board

has no jurisdiction to consider. The evidence taken on both sides, so far as it has been accessible to us discloses a state of lawlessness in certain parishes, not in the state generally, about the cause of which parties are not agreed. The democrats attribute it to the ineficiency and imbecility of the state government, which they allege to be a usurpation, resting wholly for support on the federal army, without the confidence or respect of the people and without the disposition to prevent or punish crime which they can pervert to political uses. Such a state of things, as might be expected, has led to disorder, and in ome instances, to the most shocking barbarities.

The republicans, on the other hand, attribute the lawlessness to the hostility f the white against the colored race and as largely due to politics.

The murders and outrages which have been brought to our notice are frequenty committed by persons of the same race upon each other, and in a large majority of cases have no political signifi-

Many such cases were brought to the notice of the board by ex-partex flidavits, without regard to the time of their occurrence, and when they did not have the slightest connection with the recent election. Strangely enough, it is assumed by the republicans, who have had complete control of the state government for years, that if they could show lawlessness prevailed in certain lecali-ties, and that crime went unpunished, that those facts furnished a reason why they should be continued in power, notwithstanding the large majority of ballots

cast against them. Another assumption of the republicans is, that all the colored men in the state are necessarily republicans. This is by no means true. We were visited by a large number of colored persons from different parts of the state, including the alleged disturbed districts, who made speeches, and took an active part in the t. and who gave, among other reasons for so doing that they had been deceived by republican officials, who had proved

own, were identified with the state. It is certain that thousands of colored persons voluntarily and actively supported the democratic ticket. The tire vote of the state, at the recent election, is about 15,000 greater than ever before; and even in the parishes where intimidation is charged it exceeds in the aggregate any previous vote. The con-gressional committee, which, it is understood, will soon visit the state armed by section 26 of the act in question.

Challenging the votes of whole cities and parishes, by unofficial persons even though they are candidates, is a startling and lawless innovation.

but the returns and affidavits authorized by law, made by officers of election, or in verification of statements as required by law, shall be received in evidence as prima facie."

derstood, will soon visit the state armed with authority to send for persons and papers, and inquire into all the facts connected with the recent election and the action of the returning board, will soon visit the state armed with authority to send for persons and papers, and inquire into all the facts connected with the recent election and the action of the returning board, will soon visit the state armed with authority to send for persons and papers. No outside protest can be entertained; because even a supervisor's statement can receive no consideration by the board but must be wholly disregarded, unless made at a time and in a manner which made at a time and in a manner which and other illegal acts in distant parishes, have greater facilities for arriving at the

> entitled to no respect whatever. Fifteen years ago, when Fort Sumter patriotic citizens now sit idly by and see representative government overthrown

protest from any one, the returns were lar to its present action, has been conmajority of a quarter of a million of the votes at the recent election. This mainterrogatories which were submitted in the colored voters have in all instances egard to such parishes.

December 2, after all the returns had expression to their wishes at the ballotseen opened, the board went into secret box, shall we, by sustaining a frauduadopted in passing upon contested choice, and thus seek to correct a great

urably greater wrong?

JOHN M PALMER, LYMAN TRUMBULL, WILLAM BIGLER, GEORGE B. SMITH, P. H. WATSON.

The garacter of the republicant ticket held in the more in Steam of the special control of the state of the s

-AND ALSO-TRUSSES, A Pure Article of French Brandy. VINEGAR. Samples furnished when desired. Call and see us, at Gruber's building, corner of PINE AND FRANKLIN STRYETS, Lexington, Mis-











J. A. QUARLES. CHAS. W. LOOMIS. . A. Quarles & Co. APOTHECARIES,



STATIONERY. TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. SODA FOUNTAIN We have the only Arctic Fount in the city, and we invite the public to call and try this cooling and delightful beverage.

Trusses and Shoulder Braces

Drugs and Medicines

is complete, pure and fresh. All are invited to call. ji5 J. A. QUARLES & CO.

SCHOOL BOOKS

IOHN POWELI REMOVED 2 DOORS EAST OF HIS OLD STAND.

I HAVE on hand and am also receiving a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy GROCERIES

> WINES, LIQUORS QUEENSWARE,

CIDER, ETC., Which I will sell at the LOWEST REMUNER-ATIVE PRICES for CASH or country produce. Quality is the test of cheapness, and as I buy my goods in the best and cheapest markets for cash, I will sell a first-class article for the price of inferior goods. JOHN POWELL, Franklin Street, fourth door from Pine. nov13-tf

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE. LEXINGTON, MO. SESSION begins Tuesday, Sep-tember 5th, 1876, and closes Thursday, June 7th, 1877. FACULTY, 1878-'77.

A. F. FLEET, A. M. PRESIDENT AND PROFESSOR OF LATGUAGES
MRS. JULIA K. TEMPLE. MRS. N. V. AUSTIN, MISS BESSIE P. FLEET. MISS M. EVELYN HILL, Academic and Aracles Gimbel.
PROF. CHARLES GIMBEL.
Piano, Organ, Composition and Harmony.
MISS BETTA BOYAKIN,
Diago, Organ, and Vocal Culture. emic and Preparatory Department, PROF. CHARLES GIMBEL,

Piano, Organ, and Vocal Culture MRS. D. F. BOULWARE, Embroidery and Fancy Work. Prawing and Oil Painting.

*To be supplied.

Buildings greatly enlarged during the summer to accommodate increase of pupils. Faculty consists of nine evperienced and accomplished teachers. Facilities for acquiring the through knowledge of vocal culture, instrumental music, and of all kinds of fancy work, unsurpassed by any school in the west. One hundred and two pupils in the art department during the session of 1875-6. Tuition in modern languages and Latin, Frie.

For Catalogue and College Annual, containing full information, apply to the President, july22-1y A. F. FLEET, Lexington Mo.

ELIZABETH AULL FEMALE SEMINARY

ALEX. A. LESUEUR, - - · EDITOR ETHAN ALLEN, - - BUSINESS MANAGER